

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	67	cox\$.in. and mismatch	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/08/26 17:27
2	3	cox\$.in. and mismatch.ti.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/08/26 17:28
3	1	mismatch near3 (corepair or co adj1 repair)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/08/26 17:29

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:32:59 ON 26 AUG 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:33:06 ON 26 AUG 2003

L1 9 S MISMATCH? (5A) (COREPAIR OR CO(W) REPAIR)  
L2 3 DUP REM L1 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:34:00 ON 26 AUG 2003

L3 5411 S CARRAWAY?/RAU  
L4 2307 S L3 AND 1993/RPY  
L5 180 S L4 AND 175/RVL  
L6 0 S L5 AND MULTIPLEX?  
L7 16 S L5 AND MULTIPL?

=> d 15 126 bib ab

L5 ANSWER 126 OF 180 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN  
AN 96:94649 SCISEARCH

GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: TQ968  
TI A NOVEL IN-VIVO METHOD TO DETECT DNA-SEQUENCE VARIATION  
AU FAHAM M; COX D R (Reprint)  
CS STANFORD UNIV, SCH MED, DEPT GENET & PEDIAT, STANFORD, CA, 94305  
(Reprint); STANFORD UNIV, SCH MED, DEPT GENET & PEDIAT, STANFORD, CA,  
94305; UNIV CALIF SAN FRANCISCO, DEPT BIOCHEM & BIOPHYS, SAN FRANCISCO,  
CA, 94143

CYA USA

SO GENOME RESEARCH, (DEC 1995) Vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 474-482.  
ISSN: 1054-9803.

DT Article; Journal

FS LIFE

LA ENGLISH

REC Reference Count: 27

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

AB Mismatch repair detection (MRD) is an *in vivo* method that uses a change in bacterial colony color to detect DNA sequence variation. DNA fragments to be screened for variation are cloned into two MRD plasmids, and bacteria are transformed with heteroduplexes of these constructs. The resulting colonies are blue in the absence of a mismatch and white in the presence of a mismatch. MRD is capable of detecting a single mismatch in a DNA fragment as large as 10kb in size. In addition, MRD has the potential for analyzing many fragments simultaneously, offering a powerful method for high-throughput genotyping and mutation detection in a large genomic region.

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